COLUMBIA.

LEGISLATORS OFF ON A CHRISTMAS

They Cannot Wait for the Adjournment

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS ]

COLUMBIA, December 23. When the two houses or the General Assembly were called to order to-day, it was found that no quorum was present in either body. So they at once adjourned until the 5th of January.

THE BONE BILL

A SET SPEECH BY SENATOR CORBIN.

The Township Act-The Phosphate Monopoly-Capital-"Paddle Your Own Cance"-All is not Gold, &c .- The Charleston Remonstrance-Alleged Moving Arguments-Conclusion, socalled-Press-ure-Monopolics-R 1 c h but Honest-The Judges-Strny Items.

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, December 22 THE TOWNSHIP ACT.

In the Senate, to-day, Hayne called up the bill repealing the township act. Corbin did not object to the bill being brought up, but he did to its passage. The General Assembly, said he, did, one year ago, pass the act providing for the sys-tem of townships, and now the members are trying to repeal the act even before it has had a fair n many counties the town hips have not ganized. All of the objections that have been made to the system have been met in the bill which has been offered to amend the town-ship act. The main objection urged, was that many of the townships were sparsely settled. In such places do not apply the system, but wait until they are populated; that is the way they do out West. There are many townships out there inhabited only by the fox and the buffalo; but in time they will be settled by emigrants, and then the system will be en forced. Let all the objectionable features be stricken out of the act. To repeal it, because there are a few objectionable features, is to do as foolsh a thing as a man who had more money than brains once did. He built a fine mansion, but did not like the cornice. Instead of fixing the cor-nice alone, he had the entire building pulled down and built a new one with a cornice to suit. There must be some system which will give the people good roads and schools, and the township sysabout the only way to secure it. Cain had a great deal to may. He was not exactly certain that the act should be repeated; anyhow, he wanted more time to think over it. It was generally under-stood that the Republican party was the friend of the poor man, but some of its measures—the workings of the township act for one-were at variance with the general opinion. Under its provisions the poor men did all the work and the rich men strolled or rode around enjoying themselves. But if the act were repealed the county commissioners would have more authorre opportunities for stealing; yet when he came to think about it, they would steal anyhow, and 'twas best to give them as much to do as possible as a set of against their stealing. Leslie had a great deal to say about the county great deal to say about the county commission-s generally, but those of Barnwell County, and the other officers of it also, in particular. The officers under the Democratic rule were bad enough, but those under the Republican rule didn't seem to be much better. After some further discussion

THE PHOSPHATIC MONOPOLY. The opponents of the "bill to grant certain persons therein named the exclusive right to dig and mine in the beds of the navigable streams and waters of the State for phosphate rocks and phosphatic deposits," made use of every measure known to "parliamentarians," as Cain calls it, to prevent it being considered to-day, but all in vain. About twenty minutes past two o'clock a motion to consider the bill was carried by a small majority. After some little sparring, Corbin delivered himself of a speech, of which he has been full for several days past.

a motion to postpone the consideration of the bill

was made, and much to the surprise of many

CORBIN'S SPEECH. Mr. President-I shall endeavor to show, in the

few words I am about to utter, that the measure before us is lawful, just and wise.

This State, in common with many other South ern States, has but just emerged from a terrible and exhausting civil war-a war which has destroyed a large portion of her substauce, reduced her people to beggary, and left the State burdened respect, is the condition of our adopted State. This being true, it needs no argument to show that the policy of the State Government should be, while it must be honest and fust to its creditors, to lighten the burden of the people so far as in the course of human events it has been dis-

covered that in the low lands, in the swamps and marshes and beds of some few of our navigable streams, a phosphate rock or phosphatic deposit lies buried. The genius, enterprise and capital of a few of our citizens have developed the fact that this deposit is valuable, that it can be utilized and made to serve an important purpose in the conduct of human affairs.

Such a discovery having dawned upon us, it becomes important to inquire, how can the State best realize a benefit from it?

The public lands of the State were long since parted with. The navigable streams and waters, to the extent that they are navigable, are all that is left to the State of its wide doingins, and these as highways for intercommunication and for commerce, must remain, by our constitution, forever free. With this restriction the Stat owns, and may dispose of, the lands forming the beds of its rivers. The right to do so has never and can never, be doubted or successfully questioned. There is hardly a State in the Union that has not asserted, in some form, a qualified property in them. Sufficient for present purposes then, is it to say, that the beds of the navigable streams within the jurisdiction of the State are the property of the State, and subject to the disposal of the Legislature, with the proviso that the waters shall continue to flow forever over them, unobstructed and unopposed.

Let us now inquire how can the State best real ize its property in these phosphate deposits. The extent and ultimate value of the deposits is en-lirely speculative, and can never be known till industry, labor and capital have searched them out. Sufficient only is known of them to approximate to their value, and this is mainly measured by the demand for them on the one hand, and the labor of obtaining them on the other. Thus far it has been ascertained that the phosphates in their native beds upon the lands where they lie near the surface are worth about fifty cents Those who own the most favored beds favorable to mine, are disposing of them at this

Now let us consider the policy of the bill before us. It may be regarded in two aspects: (1.) Capital is required to successfully work and

develop these beds. (2.) To realize anything from their development, the work must be put into the hands of

CAPITAL.

Capital is required to successfully work and develop these beds. I think the bare statement of this proposition ought to be conclusive. How on any cuterprise of importance in manufacturing or mining spring into life without capital; was such a thing over heard of in the history of the world? Most assuredly not. Capital is the can any cuterprise of importance in manufactur-

breath of life to all business enterprises. Look at | own, that the State has the right to our railroads, telegraphs, manufactories, industrial improvements, &c., they are all the products of accumulated wealth. "PAUDLE YOUR OWN CANOR."

It is true that a few individuals with their iobules, and, perhaps, a few tons of these phosphates, but can they develop the mines that He down deep in the water, and are to be realized and ing up only by long iron arms which must go down in the depths, driven by the power of never-tiring for one moment, that there is any great deposit that can be dug up by individual capital alone? Perhaps this and that man who owns a canoe may pick up, as I have said, a few nobules and a few tons, but is this the way for the State to develop and make profitable this important minera! wealth? Is this the mode by which it can be made available? Who that is familiar with the springs that move the affairs of men can advocate such an absurdity? No, let us be reasonable the development of these mines, applying the or dinary rules of business to the enterprise. In do ing this we shall, from whatever premise, whatever principal, we start, travel to but the one start, carry on, and finish the work, or the mine must sleep and sleep forever.

"ALL IS NOT GOLD," &C.

Look at the California gold mines. At one tim t was thought that it only required individual effort to work the mines, but it has been foun necessary to organize large companies, and to accumulate millions in order to work them su cessfully. It was only a few days ago I had placed in my hands an account of the work neces sary to develop one of the richest mines in Call-fornia. That account says that it cannot be done except by the expenditure of five millions of dol-The richest mine that has ever been discoexcept by the investment of capital to an amoun really startling. THE CHARLESTON REMONSTRANCE

If we wish to develop these phosphate bedsk i

we wish to bring out these great deposits so that the State can get any benefit, we must place them in the hands of capitalists; yet here is a remon stance from Charleston which says that it ought not to be done, lest it will hart some poor fisherman, some poor woodcutter. It is as preposter ous to attempt to work these mines without capi tal as to attempt to move the earth with a hand spike. For a woodcutter or a fisherman to at tempt to develop these mines would be as futile a task as to attempt to stop the sun in its career.

ALLEGED MOVING ARGUMENTS. I think, Mr. President, I have demonstrated or ntimated the arguments which ought to move the people of the State in this matter, to give it to somebody who will develop the mines or beds of phosphates by the proper investment of capital. What have we been doing up here at Cobia for the purpose of building up manufacto-We have given Messrs. Sprague & Co. prop erty which cost this State from one to two mil-lion of dollars. It is believed that they will denon of donars. It is believed that they will de-velop this property; that they will employ a large number of laboring men, which will benefit the State, the city, and the surrounding section of country. Well, then, if a company with a suffi-cient amount of capital will take hold of this business, where there are now from four to five or fif-teen to twenty men employed, there will be five nundred given steady employment with good pay. Instead of four or five men stealing phosphates belonging to the State, there would be five or six hundred men getting honest wages. But capital will never go there unless there is some inducement or authority to do so. stand that senators here are ostensibly legisla-ting for the benefit of the State. If we want to realize anything from these mines, put the in-terest in the hands of responsible parties. Why ecause none but responsible parties can develo the mines, bring the phosphates to the sur-face, utilize them and make them fit for use. [Leslic, interrupting: Did you or anybody else hear that any one made any claim to these phosphates until this bill was introduced in the Schatel] Never. I never heard a whisper o such a thing until this application was made [Nash, interupting: You say "responsible par-ties;" will you tell the Senate who are these re sponsible parties t] I mean responsible men who have the capital, and will organize the company do not care who makes up the company so

hey will accumulate capital and devote it to this

interest, and become known to the State. I say it must be put in the hands of responsible par-

ties, in order that the State should realize any

thing from it. First, because none but responsi-

ble parties can develop these mines; secondly

none but responsible parties will send returns to the government. paddle about the streams here and there, picking up at low tide a few broken rocks, the State will never realize anything from that performance But if, on the other hand, responsible men can be induced to engage in the enterprise and enter into a contract with the State and pay the proper royalty, then the State will get the benefit. what astonishes me is, that the senators from the up-country will sit here and attempt to defenthe banks of the streams and digging the phos plintes from the beds at low tide from property belonging to the State without any remnue ration. Suppose I happen to live nea my friend from Marion and he showed me a gold mine on his plantation, or at least a phosphate bed. Now, if during the last year I had been in the habit of going over to his land, carrying of his gold or phosphate, and he should at last wake up to the fact and attempt to stop me, I would ay to him, you have no right to this mine; I propose to dig this mine myself; the people have tural deposit, and I have just as good right to it as you have. This is the only argument used on e other side. The State owns that land just as much as it owns this Statehouse, and has a right to receive the benefit of it. These people who had een stealing these phosphates may howl and groan, but there is no answer to the that the State owns the phosphates, and that it is

the duty of the State to develop them in the bes possible manner. There were seven propositions in the Courier of day before yesterday, attempting to show why the State should not undertake this business, and every one is false from beginning to end. It first says the 3 ate does'nt own the phosphates-the next says to at everybody has a right to dig, and do as they please. Another reason is, that it would be interfering with the inalienable rights of the people. In the whole catalogue of reasons given, not one common sense argument is used. THE NEWS and the Courier, and the Radical sheet Corbin called said sheet by name,) "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs and all," raise an infernal howl, without advancing any argument; they have not given the first reasonable ground for thet pposition to this bill, which would be considered by any business man in the world. Seeing a much feeling exhibited, I looked for some argument and sense; but I will declare upon my honor as a senator and a gentleman, that I saw not one such sensible reason given. And when you trace the opposition to its source, you will find it comes from gentlemen stealing phosphates by the whole-sale. [Jilison, interrupting: Geo. S. Cameron!] Yes, that is the name of one of the gentlemen. I did

not wish to mention names, but as this one has me out, let it go. These men have been down into the Coosaw River, and have moved almost ten thousand tons during the last year; and they have nover whispered a word abou

WASHINGTON. people to rise against all monopolies. If the State
owns these deposits, some mode should be invented, (if this one before us be not the right one. by which it could derive the benefits that might be realized from such a source of revenue.

MONOPLIES.

The cry raised is that this bill proposes a mo topoly. That has been the cry which has been made ever since there has been a history in this world. On the one side it is the cry of the poor man, and on the other the rich man; it is nothing but the old cry of capital and labor. I say that there can be no such thing as a monopoly in this phosphate business. So far as that is concerned there is no monopoly at all. Nobody can expect any important business to be done, any important interest to be subserved or carried on, unles will carry it on. In other States, narties have been given the exclusive privilege to engage the South Carolina Railroad ever have been built had not the company been given exclusive previ leges?] It never would. The company was given exclusive privileges to build their road from Charleston to Augusta and westward. They were even given a perpetual charter without even taxation. It was for the purpose of inducing men of capital to engage in that enterprise. The esult was that the South Carolina Railroad was the first of the kind built in the United States without being granted exclusive privileges and protection from competition seven miles above and beigw. These are monopolics which would uever have been taken without these exclusive rights. That is the case with all the important enterprises of the State. You must induce some one to invest his capital in order to have thes interests developed.

RICH. BUT HONEST. I do say this, if there has been an honest traightforward proposition made to the General Assembly, for which a fair and proper considera-tion was offered to be paid, this is one. It is the prerogative of the State to sell. I do think the General Assembly ought to protect the rights of the State, and of individuals who are inclined to embark in and invest capital, in order to develo its resources, and at the same time let the right of the State be protected. Let these men go to work, and let them pay a fair compensation Corbin then moved that the further considera tion of the bill be postponed until the 10th of nex month. The motion was agreed to. .

THE JUDGES. It appears that some action will be taken by the the Circuit Judges. In the Senate to-day Corbin introduced the following resolution, which was onsidered immediately, at I agreed to:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be in-structed to inquire into and report, at the enricest day practicable, in reference to the Circuit Courts of the Second and Seventh Circuits.

day practicable, in reference to the Circuit Courts of the Second and Seventh Circuits.

1. The number of cases, civil and criminal, and how many of each, were upon the dockets of said courts, at the time the present judges entered upon their duties.

2. The number of cases, civil and criminal, and how many of each, commenced or entered upon the dockets of said courts, since the present judges entered upon their duties.

3. The number of cases, civil and criminal, and how many of each, bave been tried and determined in said courts, since the present judges entered upon their duties.

4. The number of cases, civil and criminal, and how many of each, now pending and undetermined upon the dockets of said courts.

5. The number of cases, civil and criminal, and how many of each, that were pending at tife time the present judges entered upon their duties, are now pending and undetermined.

6. The number of jury trials, civil and criminal, and how many of each, have been had since the present judges entered upon their duties.

7. The number date, and length of the terms of the courts held by the present judges since entering upon their duties.

That for the jurposes of this inquiry, the Judiciary Committee were authorized to send for persons and papers, and require reports from the clerks and other officers of said courts.

It will be remembered that a short time ago a esolution was introduced in the House requestng that a special committee be appointed to ascertain the facts concerning the killing of Tolber near Abbeville, and to report which person was entitled to the reward of ten thousand dollars offered by the Governor for Tolbert's capture pointed Crews, Jillson, Wimbush, D. J. J. Johnson and Boswell to investigate the matter. To-day, the committee reported that Hollingshead was entitled to six thousand five hundred dollars, and that the remainder should be divided among those who accompanied him. In the House, to-day, Whipper introduced the

ollowing resolution, which was adopted: ble parties can develop these mines; secondly, none but responsible parties will send returns to the government.

CONCLUSION, SO-CALLED.

I simply want to say, in conclusion, that if this and that man, with his little cance or scow, can can and that man, with his little cance or scow, can and directed to issue a new certification.

It is supposed that the report of the smelling committee appointed by the Legislature to manufacture outrages upon the freedmen in the Third Congressional District during the Presidential election, will make about one thousand printed pages, seven hundred of which have already been

A bill to amend the tenth section of the act for the keeping and disbursing of the funds by certain officers was read in the Senate to-day. It authorizes the county officers to make deposits in any "safe, reliable bank."

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY .- The Kingstree Star gives these further particulars of the robbery reported in yesterday's NEWS:

Star gives these further particulars of the robbery reported in yesterday's Ngws:

There was an express robbery committed at Saiter's Depot, Northeastern Railroad, on the night of the 15th instant. Two packages of money, one said to contain \$500, and 'addressed to Daniel McNatt, the other, said to contain \$350 2, and addressed to W. J. Ferrell. These packages were delivered to Mr. Roberts, the express agent at that place, and deposited by him in the money drawer in his store. At night when he went to leave his store, and on taking his money out of the drawer, he discovered that the packages were missing. He immediately instituted a search, but without success. Detective O. R. Levy, of Charleston, has been engaged for several days past in trying to detect the thief, and has arrested Samuel Brown, Robert Brown, Robeca Brown, and Eliza Brown, against whom there appears evidence of guilt. These parties are father, wife and children. Robert, (a penitenilary bird.) seems to be the chief actor in the theft, and the others accessories. Mr. Levy recovered through the information of his sister (who says Robert admitted to her that he took the money, and that she saw the Express envelopes) \$103, which was in the house of the parents a new trunk, which was claimed by the girl, filled with dry goods, perfunery, confectionery, and a large three dollar pound cake, &c. &c., amounting in the aggregate to about sixty dollars' worth, which the girl says was purchased with money given to her by Robert. The above parties after undergoing a preliminary examination before Magistrate Maurice, have all been committed to await their trial, and with the exception of Robert, have all been balled. Since the above was put in type Jim Tharpe, mulatto, and son of the old woman, has been arrested and \$190 found on his person.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION .- The following petition, signed by a large number of citizens, has been presented to the Columbia City Council:

been presented to the Columbia City Council:

The undersigned respectfully petition your honorable body not to pass any ordinance permitting the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company to connect their road with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, by granting the right of way through the streets of the city, unless the following section be inserted in the ordinance as a part of the couract and condition on which the permission to connect said road is granted:

"That the charge for transportation and freight by the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company over their railroad, in all cases, to and from the City of Columbia, shall not exceed the lowest charges for the same service pro rata

company over their railroad, in all cases, to and from the City of Columbia, shall not exceed the lowest charges for the same service pro rata over the entire line to any point."

Your petitioners believing that the interest of the City of Columbia imperatively domain! this protection from railroad monopolies, pray your honorable body to grant this just right, which must enhance the value of the property in the city, and which is necessary to protect them from unjust and discriminating tariffs.

THE FUTURE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Twelve Hundred Million Loan, at Four and a Half per Cent., Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

- Washington, December 23. The authorities of the Treasury Department have prepared a bill, illustrating what is to be proposed as the future financial policy of the administration. It provides for the creation of a new loan of twelve hundred millions of dollars, to bear interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and principal and interest to be payable in gold. The loan to be made sempts from taxation, and the interest is to be paid to foreign conductors in London, Paris and Frankfort The bonds of the loan are to be exchangable for

Secretary Boutwell had intended to submit this bill to Congress yesterday, but has decided, instead, to lay it before the Committee on Finance during the holiday recess.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.1

WASHINGTON, December 23. Bullock convenes the Georgia Legislature n the 10th of January.

The opinion prevails here that Governor Bul-ock's proclamation will not secure a quorum of he Legislature at Atlanta.

Many members of Congress who voted for the ill to promote reconstruction in Georgia, have given assurances that a convention of the people of Georgia, pledging the adoption of the Pifteenth amendment and the reseating of the negroes, will secure the immediate repeal of the act.

Senator Morton says that the whole object of

the legislation is to secure the adoption of the Fi teenth amendment.

Texas advices from Governor Pease say that Davis is 400 ahead, exclusive of Milan and Navarro ounties, which will elect Hamilton, if counted In Milan, the election was stopped on account of disturbance. In Navarro, ne election was held on regular days, on account of incomplete regis tration. Questions regarding counting these counties have been referred to the President, who awaits Reynolds' report before deciding.

Naval News.
The steamers Yantic and Albany are ordered after refitting to join the Norta Atlantic squad ron. The Seminole is ordered to San Domingo; the Nantucket is already the Coal for the North Atlantic fleet is ordered to the Bay of Sanana, which is now occupied by the United states. Port Royal, S. C., will probably be used as a rendezvous for the North Atlantic squadron.
A dispatch from Fortress Monroe says the Spanish fleet is coming into the road

Miscellancon Boutwell and Robeson spenty their holidays

The President won't receive vaitors during the The customs for the week ending the 18th in

stant were two and a half million.

The New York Tribune says. "We trust the resident will see the propriety of speedily withdrawing Hoar's name and sub lituting therefor that of some thoroughly capable and thoroughly trustworthy Southern lawyer.

THE AYER-OLIVER CASE.

RICHMOND, December 23. At Charlottesville, in the case of Ayer, charged with the killing of Dr. A. R. Oliver, Miss Ellen Ayer and Dr. Brown, the family physician, testified to the effect that Miss Ayer was about to become a mother, and that the deceased had seduced her. Ayer was bailed in twenty thou and dollars to answer the indictment.

EUROPE.

LONDON, December 23. The trial of Overend, Gurney & Co. is over, and the defendants were acquitted Lorillard's New York yacht, on a voyage round the world, was lost in the Meditteranean. The

crew was saved.

PARIS, December 23. The Corps Legislatif will probably be adjourned

MARION.

Cheering Signs of Coming Prosperity.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] MARION, December 18.

During the past month, many things have occurred calculated to produce the impression that despite past and present inisrule, our county recoperating more rapidly from the prostra tion of the late war, and the disorganization our social and laboring status, than the most san guine expected. Matters generally wear a bright er aspect, and only a dull, gloomy foreboding of some more destructive blow to the liberty and consequently the property of our people than has yet been dealt restrains us from feeling that our country must soon vie with the wealthlest is the Union. The aim of every one is to plant hed, and to ask from those who now officer the ship of State protection and justice to all. Give us these, and the rest is our work.

The first cheering sign is that litigation is much diminished—whether because we are transacting most of our business on the cash system, or that debtors are making better crops and can meet their obligations, cannot be known, but, in either view, it is matter for congratulation. Our cour term held by Judge Green, for two weeks preced ing November 20, and if the Penitentiary would retain some of the gentry we send there, our criminal docket would be so lessened as to to litigants the courts without requiring extra

Again, on sales-day of this month, lands brought prices which had not been realized since our ante bellum sales. The landed property of the estate of the late Major S. F. Gibson brought the gross sum of \$29,587, a portion of one plantation bring ing as much as \$29 per acre. On Tuesday following, the estates of General Elly Godbeld and Mr. T. W. Godbold were seld by their assignee, and, some extent, commanded as good prices as the Cibson estates on Monday.

These evidences of improvement, connected with the improved tone and energetic action of our people, at least affords ground for hoping there's a better time coming." Cotton is still held for a proper advance of price, and most planters, though exercising the grumbling privi-leges accorded them, have done very well. One the planted for one hundred bales, has ginned and packed out a crop amounting to one hundred and eight. Corn crops are undoubtedly short but much of the complaint in relation to it result from a desire to make more than is necessary, and also from devoting undue preponderance of attention to the cotton crop. The seasons have not been propitions, but, so far as can be ascer tained, the yield is greater than was expecte shortened by the cold weather of the last of Sen which were expected to open seemed to have been rained by that weather. Had the autumn of this year been as late as usual, the yield would have come near, considering the reduced area cultivated, to that of the famous cotton year, by all Druggists.

1860, but that cold weather reduced it very mate-

One fact I regret to record is that the bulk of this crop will go North, principally to Baltimore, is it not the duty of Charleston factors to endeavorto control the railroad tariff as to direct the cotton from the eastern section of our State from points north to the "City by the Sea." We have direct trade to foreign ports, and it is but com-mon prudence in us to endeavor to build up our own trade in our own country. Planters must have advancements, and, could our Charleston frms establish local agents here who would know the proper persons here to whom aid could safely shipments in that direction. Many substantial men and planters whose obligations could be reckoned on are too little known in the city to obtain the necessary aid, while, it appears, others means obtain credit. To remedy this, a local agency would probably be found most efficient, and surely it is worth the serious attention of Charleston merchants. A new year is upon us, and this is the time to act. Our village is to have, in a few weeks, a hotel.

The old Brown Hotel, purchased in November by Mr. T. B. Brady, has by him been sold to Mr. I. P. Finger, of Wilmington, who is now refitting and furnishing it for his lessee, Mr. S. B. Colcutt of Georgetown. Thus one great want is to be supplied, and transient visitors will not be henceforth at a loss for the wherewith to be fed.

By the way, the flourishing school of Messrs. Mitchell and Witherow has closed its secon session for this year. The examination, which was held on the 15th and 16th instant, was highly satisfactory to the parents of the young ideas, and very creditable to the teachers. On Thursday night the youthful Ciceros entertained a audience for some two hours or more, forcibly evidencing their good training for contact with the coming world, in which they are to bear their parts. This school is a local academic insti-tution of many years' standing, and to it many who among us now front the evil day owe the first lessons in that knowledge which now renders

hem able to show themselves men. On Monday, 27th, we are to have a public installation of the officers of Clinton Lodge, No. 60, A. F. M. The officers are: Major S. A. Durham, W. M.; W. H. Witherom, S. W.; J. T. Dubols, J. W.; W. C. McMillan, treasurer, and J. M. Johnson. (vice A. L. Evans declined re election,) secretary Harris Covington, Esq., of Mariboro', is to deliver an address to the craft, and a picuic is to follow. Till then I defer speaking of it.

Special Notices.

70 RAFFLE FOR NORTHERN POUL-TRY, THIS EVENING, at the Dexter House, Queen street, between King and Meeting streets. dec24 1\*

300 PUBLIC MARKETS, DECEMBER 24, 1869.—To-Morrow being Christmas Day the Markets will be kept open all of This Day until 9 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM KIRKWOOD, dec24 1#

25 CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 23, A. D., 1869.—TO THE PUBLIC.—1 hereby state that I am yet at my Old Stand, No. 63 Market street, to serve good WINES AND LIQUORS, at wholesale and retail. Call and see for yourselves. THEODORE CORDES.

AND UNION BANK OF SOUTH CARO-LINA, CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 23, 1869 .-SATURDAY next, 25th instant, being Christmas Day, this Bank will be closed as usual. Paper payable on that day must be anticipated

II. D. ALEXANDER, TO CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP PALCON, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is This Day discharging cargo, at Pier at sunset will remain on wharf at consignees' risk.

MORDECAI & CO., 25 CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHARLESTON are notified that she is discharging cargo This Day at Adger's South Wharf.
Goods not called for at sunset, will remain on
the wharf at owners' risk.

Saturday being a holiday, it is important that all Goods should be removed THIS DAY.

JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, 24TH DECEMBER, 1869.—To-Morrow (Christmas) this Bank will be closed. Notes and acceptances maturing then must be anticipated. WM. C. BREESE, dec24 1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT—IN EQUITY.—P. & S. GREEN vs. THE BANK OF GEORGETOWN, ET case to me directed, by the Hon. George S. Bryan, United States Judge of and for the District aforesaid, notice is hereby given to all creditors hold-ing claims against the said Bank of Georgetown, o prove them before me, at Charleston, on or be ore the first day of March, A. D., 1870, or be forever barred of the benefit of the decree in this DANIEL HORLBECK,

Clerk of the District Court of the U. S., For South Carolina District. TO IF YOU WANT STRAW, MANIL-A and all kinds of WRAPPING PAPERS, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, oppolte Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. decl4 6mos

33-SHIPPERS PER STEAMERS DIC-ATOR, CITY POINT and PILOT BOY are hereby otified that no freight will be received after sunset on the days of their sailing J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents.

TEC READY TO-DAY .- THE "CHRIST-MAS OFFERING," by Rev. W. WATKIN HICKS, can be had at all the Bookstores To-DAY. Orders from the country to any Bookseller Charleston will be promptly responded to. Price to Sunday Schools, \$3 50 per hundred

PA OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 15, 1869. The Office of this Company has been REMOVED from No. 147 Meeting street to No. 84 Hasel street,

mmediately in rear of the Pavillon Hotel. T. D. GILLESPIE. dec16 15 NOTICE .- ALL PERSONS HAV-ING claims against the Estate of Dr. J. L. NOW-ELL, late of St. James Santee, will present them

to the undersigned properly attested, within the time prescribed by law. All indebted to said Estate will please make payment at once, E. W. NOWELL, | Executors. dec7 1mo

NOTICE.-BY VIRTUE OF AN rder made by the Judge of the First Circuit, dated the 1st December, 1869, notice is hereby given to all Trustees and Guardians whose Bonds were taken by the former Masters in Equity for this County, to come in and vouch their accounts before me on or before the 13th January next, otherwise they will be reported in defaul

JAMES W. GRAY, Special Referee, Office Courthouse WORDS OF CHEER -ON THE

Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relaion to Marriage and Social Evils, with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate. Sent i sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia

TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES. RECKLES and TAN from the face, use PERRY'S Moth and Freckle Letion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-street, New 10ck. Sold

Married.

VINCENT—WYMAN.—On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Edmund Bellinger, Howard E. Vincent, of Charleston, to C. Gertrude, daughter of Dr. J. W. Wyman, of Beaufort District. J. W. Wyman, of Beaufort District.

VINCE—MAULE.—On Wednesday evening, December 22d, at Orangeburg Courthouse, by the Rev. T. H. Legare, Thomas C. Vince and Clementine S., youngest daughter of the late Charles S. Maule, Esq., all of Charleston, S. C. No cards.

JOHNSON—SLOO.—Thursday, December 16, at St. Paul's Church, New Orleans, by the Rev. Mr. Adams, Dr. J. B. JOHNSON to Miss CITA 51.00.

Enneral Notices.

30 THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND acquaintances of Mrs. ANN RIVERS, and of Mrs. H. S. Spencer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of the former at her late residence, No. 29 Vanderhorst street, at 30'clock This AFTERNOON.

350 THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINT-ANGES of Miss Johannah M. Ling, and Misses Harriet and Emeline Cleaper, are invited to at-tend the Funeral Services of the former, at St. Philip's Church, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

32 THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS MARTIN, and of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Culleton, are respectfully invited to at tend the Funeral of the former, which will take place To-DAY, at St. Joseph's Church, Anson street, at 3 o'clock P. M.

## Special Notices.

32" OFFICE SOUTHWESTERN RAIL ROAD BANK, CHARLESTON, S. C., DECEMBER 23, 1869.—Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st January, 1870, the Transfer Books of the Southwestern Railroad Bank and the South Carolina Railroad Company will be closed till a new list of the Stockholders be completed.

J. M. HARLESTON. dec24 fmw4

AND NOTICE.—OFFICE COUNTY COM-ISSIONERS, PIREPROOF BUILDING, CHARLES TON, S. C., December 20, 1869 .- All persons Re talling LIQUORS in the County are hereby called upon to take out Licenses for one year, from 1s January, 1870.

Every violation of the law relative to these Li-

censes will be prosecuted and the penalty strictly enforced.

F. LANCE, Clerk Board C. C. dec23 TO PRINTERS .- IF YOU WANT

NEWS, BOOK, CAP, DEMI and MEDIUM PAPERS Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, Card Board, Printing Material, Binding, Ruling and Cutting, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 185 Meeting street, oppo site Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. dec14 6mos

per IF YOU WANT LAW BOOKS. LAW BLANKS and Legal Printing, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charles-ton Motel. Charleston, S. C. dec14 6mos

\*\*O STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA LEXINGTON COUNTY—In Probate Court—EX parte JAMES INABINET and JURIAH E. INABI-NET—Petition for Partition of Real Estate.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court t CAROLINE, ISABELLA, JURIAH and JOHN GEIJERS, four of the defendants in the above en titled case, are residents out of and beyond the ILLE & SISTRUNK for the petitioners: It is ordered that the said ISABELLA, JURIAH, CAROLINE and JOHN GEIJERS, do appear, plead, answer or demur to the said petition within forty days from the publication of this order; and in default hereof a judgment pro confesso will be entered ADAM EFIRD, Judge of Probate, L. C. against them

PLE REMEDY positively cares Comedones, (Baid Heads or Grubs;) also Red, White and Malterated Pimples on the face. Depot No. 49 Bond street New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

30 UNDEFINED AILMENTS .- THERE are many allments, trying in their nature, but the symptoms of which are not sufficiently speci-fic to enable physicians to classify them under any particular head. As a general rule they arise a general debility of the whole organization, but their primary cause, in at least three cases out of five, is a lack of brisk vital action in the stomach and liver. Stimulate and tone the relaxed digestive and secretive organs, and bodily ease, health and vigor will follow the treatment. Among all the medicines which have been re commended as conducive to this end, none has been administered with such uniform and entire success as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

kingdom, originally, with a view to the invigora-tion of the phisique and the constitution, and tion of the phisique and the constitution, and also for their anti-bilious and slightly laxative properties. Twenty odd years of experience has proved that these herbal restoratives were wisely chosen and have been judiciously apportioned in this celebrated preparation. Not only as a specde for indigestion and all kindred complaints, but as a household remedy for all the minor aliments incident to humanity, it has obtained a reputation based on unimpeachable testimony, which fairly eclipses that of any other proprietary or officinal medicine in use.

TO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE AD VERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the

prescription used (free of charge.) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure For Consumption, ASTIMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please ad

lress Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. MANHOOD .- A MEDICAL ESSAY on the Cause and Cure of Decline in Premature Man, the \*reatment of Nervous and Physical De-

"There is no member of society by whom this pook will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent Preceptor or son holds the relation of Parent Preceptor of Clorgyman."—Medical Times and Gazette. Sent by mail on receipt of fity cents. Address the Author, Dr. E. DEF. CURTIS, Washington, b. C. sept1 lyr

MAN who suffered for years from Nervous De-billity, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffer ng humanity, send free to all who need it, the re eipt and directions for making the simple rem cdy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence, JOHN B.

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A CARD.—A CLERGYMAN, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Discase of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to nefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will sen-

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free of charge. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN, Ration D, Bible House, New York City.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

Golidan Goods. BANANAS FOR CHRISTMAS.

70 bunches of the finest kind of the RED BA-NANA, just arrived.

20 bbls. of fine RED APPLES
20 bbls. of fine RED APPLES
40 boxes of those superfor Messina Lemons
Cocoanuts, Dates, Figs, Cranberries, and Sweetmeats in abundance.
Call at once at Mrs. C. D. KENRICK'S,
No. 83 Market street, soath side,
dec24 2

REDUCED IN PRICES DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

76 cases, 2 pound cans, BALTIMORE FRESH
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Put up expressly for S. H. W., and warranted
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GOODS delivered free.
SAMUEL H. WILSON,
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TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

ANNUAL DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS

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DOLLS, CHINA TEA SETS.

TOILET SETS. MOTTO CUPS AND SAUCERS,

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200 different varieties of the best FRENCH CONFECTIONERIES. MAILLARD'S CONFECTIONERIES At 75 cents per pound.

AT KINSMAN BRO.'S. DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS! AT REDUCED PRICES dec23 2 AT KINSMAN BRO.'S.

SIGN OF THE EAGLE ! SIGN OF THE EAGLE!

SIGN OF THE EAGLE !

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

Directly opposite Hasel street.

SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. his friends and the public generally to his large and well selected stock of above named goods, suitable for gifts on the Chargaching helidays. A call is solicity to the Chargaching helidays. A call is solicity to the Chargaching helidays.

No. 235 KING STREET.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING !

43-40 TO TO

CLAUSSEN'S BRANCH STEAM BAKERY, No. 290 KING STREET,

> Near Wentworth street. ALSO, THE SAME AT

THE BAKERY IN MAPKET STREET. There you will find a large assortment of the most saleable and the most useful articles fo

BREAD. Rye French Milk Graham Sweet, &c. CRACKERS. Sugar Ginger Oyster Boston

BISCUITS.
Milk
Seed, &c. Wine Boston CAKES.

Jumbles French Jumbles
h Washington Shrewsberry
linond German Vanilla

Roll Maccaro

Jelly

Sugar Jumbos Scotch Washington Almond German Almond Flum Roll Sponge Lemon Jelly Ornamented Wedding Christmas, Small Iced, &c.

Mint

c Meat Cranberry Orange Cocoanut Apple Frune Pumpkin, &c. Lemon Sassafras
am Clove Raspberry
Strawberry Chinamon Wintergreen
Barley Sarsaparilla Hoarhound
Peanut Cocoanut Kisses
Tags Lump Fruit, &c.

FRENCH CONF...

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Gum Sticks, Jujube Sticks

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Nonparcii Chocolate Drops

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Bon Bons, Sugar Plums

Cream Bates, Cream Figs

Cream Strawberries

Cream Fruit, Crystallized Fruit
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SOMETHING NEW.

A'th
Bon Ton Surprise Candy.

Thristmas Trees supplied gratis.

CANDY! CANDY! CANDY!

Let those who want Fresh and Pure CANDY go A. D. PLEMING'S Steam Candy Factory, No. 341 King street. Branch Store corner of King and Ann streets. Also, received 10 cases of Prouch Confectionery, of direct importation, composed of the greatest variety of crystallized and glazed Fruits and Bon-Bons, of all shapes and forms, to please the ladies and little ones, for Christmas. Also, a fine assortment of Cakes and Mince Pies

for the holhlays. T. HUMPHREYS, BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, SECURITIES AND PERSONAL PRO-PERTY ATTENDED TO. No. 27 BROAD STREET.

Charleston, S. C. REPERENCIS.—Hom. HENRY BUIST, W. J. MA-GRATH. Esq., General JAMES CONNER. T. R. WARING, Esq.